

# Chrysaline

NOVEMBER 17th 1545  
The copy that was lent to the Chap-  
lain; from the noble Captain  
Marquis de la Roche, the living house  
and in what manner all the y<sup>e</sup>re  
the coat were in state with all  
the y<sup>e</sup>re Captains be over-  
come and destroyed of  
the noble Prince  
of Salerno.

Yet another newe tith-  
ing, how the noble King of  
the great Lucas Lincoln and his  
army of the 10th of June  
with a great army, having many  
more Lucas Lincoln,  
as per the  
mappe.

about 1545

**T**he **LORDE** sayth thus: Let  
not the wise man reioyse in  
his wysdome, nor the strong man  
in his strengthe, neither the rich  
man in his riches: But who so  
will reioyse, lette hym reioyse in  
this, that he vnderstandeth, and  
knoweth me: for I am the **LORDE**  
which do mercy, equitye, and righ-  
teousnes vpon the earth.

**I**mprinted in Dorsethe lane  
at the signe of the whyte  
Beare by Iohn Day-  
let so, Iohn Day-  
got.

**C**um privilegio ad  
primendum solum.



**O**ur Lorde Iesu Churche  
ordyneth al thynges af-  
ter his godly wyl. pynys-  
shynge the wyched, many  
and sundrye wayes, and preser-  
ueth them that feare hym, from  
all maner of perelles, pluckynge  
downe the proude men, and exal-  
tynge the meake and geueth to al  
men after ther workes. Chrys  
2. ii. myghty

in y

myghty Lord I saye hath now be-  
late begonne to poure oute by  
plages vpon the frenche kynge,  
as it dayly dothe appeare more &  
more, and all the cause thereof is  
synne & vnrighteousnesse.

For lyke as þe Israelites were  
plaged for þe synne of Baudo the  
kyng, wth the Pestilence. All be  
the frenche men now well toged  
and punished of god the Lord  
for ther synne, in despising of god  
and his word, for the light is now  
come into the worlde, but men ha-  
ue loved darkness more then  
lyght, because they dedes be euil  
neither wyl they comme to the  
lyght lest they dedes should be  
reproued.

Nowe when þe frenche kyng  
consydered and marked wel that  
the Emperoure woulde set vpon  
hym



hym to the stronge hande and the  
border of Artoris and Loris.

So hath he ymagined and practi-  
sed after his owne life and custome  
how & after what mane he should  
break this his purpose & let hym  
from it, & to prolonge it as longe  
as he myght, to the intent that if  
Sommer myght be spent of he  
shoulde have a nye power, so that  
the Wynter myght come, when he  
colde and wythe shoulde bynde the  
oute of the felde.

Now hath the frenche kynge  
thought that he woulde set upon  
the Emperours in another coun-  
trei farre of to make the Emper.  
with his armye to get them the-  
ther.

Wherupon the frenche kynge  
sente the Wolphynge into Fraunce,  
tho that he woulde to the a bette

A.iii. Greag

great Armye, and with them  
And many Earles, Lordes, &  
Daughters, and the eldest sonne of  
Monsieur de Bourbonne, and the  
eldest sonne of Monsieur de Guise,  
and such other, with many Cap-  
taines, for to destroye the Duke  
Dome of Mylaine.

But God the giver of all vic-  
tory hath ordeyned it other wyse  
for as they wente toward the  
Mountaynes of Italye, they had  
great lacke of bytyle, so that for  
lacke of foode, many of them dyed.  
And when they came into Italye,  
so dyd they destroye all afoze them  
wherby the land sustayned great  
losse, & all thys was done to cause  
the Emperour to come thether &  
helpe the Italyans, & that in the  
meane tyme the Sommer should  
be spent and the wynter to come

on

on them of they shuld beginne to  
beare the yoke. And the French  
men beinge so fully brought all  
the while they came to the tow-  
nes and Castles. And so they  
belonged a towne called Carling-  
ham, the which they thoughte shoulde  
beinge to be walled and to be destroyed  
it. But when they marked that it  
could not be walled they thoughte  
to have some other way. And the  
gentylman of the noble Countie  
of the Emperours called Spence  
quite contrarye with all the  
gathered an Armye to defend the  
Emperours countrey. And so  
came against the English to the  
same to be destroyed. For the  
men had layd siege to it and his  
companye the space of .v. weekes  
that all that while no byttle  
could come to the towne. And so

A. lxxx. where

and therefore the noble Capitaine  
the Marquis de Salgo intending  
to secure help and relieve the  
towne with all his power and strength  
gave to his people the following  
order. Therefore hee was his chief  
person in the forward. And the  
mayne battell were the most part  
bye handmen. which played the  
siege as hereafter shall be declared.  
and the other they were com-  
mitted to the towers in the sight  
of the frenche Arme. so that they  
at the frenche cost most sorely so  
that Marquis de Salgo with his  
Souldiers (the which were most  
part Spanyardes and Italians)  
ran fearfully upon the frenchemen  
and fought longe with them; and  
at the laste the frenchemen were  
compelle to flyght and all the  
frenche Arme (that is to saye the  
hangards

hangarde) be all dayne

And when the mayne battaile  
of the frenchemen metted them  
the Italians and Spanyardes be-  
gan to gather their people among  
them that were dayne and to met  
cleane out of their arraye, & thou-  
ghte of no moother thyng but eue-  
ry ma. for hymselfe leaping after  
ropes, & runnyng that the felde  
was all mounte. wher upon the  
frenchemen levyng and percey-  
vinge the Italians and Span-  
yardes oute of their arraye and or-  
der gathering the people. So the  
mayne battell of the frenchemen  
came on them withal the hall the  
cold, to sleve them as they dyd, for  
the Spanyardes and Italians  
levyng them come on the so feardly  
dyd they had to come in their a-  
rraye, and battaile agayne but

D.1. frenche-

Frenchmen came on the to strongly  
defending them that with great  
force they kept the Spaniards &  
Italians that they could come in  
no way, nor wayle & to the for-  
ward of Marquis brigades were  
conquered & overcome, the cause  
that of was they couer busches &  
for lacke of better takinge here.  
And Marquis brigades was sore  
wounded, and when he sawe that  
the Frenchmen had gotten the  
upper hand, so recorde he backe to  
his halbarde to his great Arme  
& which were most part wounde  
men.

And the Frenchmen followed  
him but when his Arme sawe him  
comming heynge theyr their Ca-  
pitaine and sore wounded, the o-  
pened theyr Leger and receaued  
him into them and clothe theyr

Le.



Agayn agayne and fought so che-  
mpe agayn the frenchemen  
whiche addepled them fearlye, & so  
the recorde backe a lytyl and a ly-  
tyl fyghtyng with the frenche-  
men tyl they were come to y next  
towne, and the halvaunt men of  
warre spide of the frenchemen,  
brought they they Capitayne in  
to it and so saved his life.

Of this feate the frenchemen  
were not a lytyl glad, thynkyng  
that they wolde over runne al I-  
taly & toyn the towne also of Ca-  
ringlam by keepyng they biest-  
les from them, and the frenchemen  
doyd much mychefe in all parties  
wher they came. And ther is an  
herle in Italy called Picus Vi-  
randula which fauoureth fren-  
men greatlye, and so he took by  
many souldiers to the number

D.ii. of

of. xliij. to helpe the frenche  
men with all, he sayd that they  
could wyth all Italy.

Now when Marquis delgato  
hard that they robbed, burnt, toke &  
destroyed the land, he caused a  
great number of men of warre to  
be made ready, and sent them, be-  
yng of greate power to the prin-  
cipal Capitaine of Salerne.  
When this great Army was come  
in to the Duchome of Apulie  
for to fight with the frenchemen,  
and to stoppe them of theyr mys-  
chance & destruccio that they daily did  
to the countrey. And so it happe-  
ned that on the. iij. day of June last  
past at. x. of the clock at after none  
came the Prince of Salerne to  
his people in goodly order, and be-  
ing all ready to fyght, set upon the  
frenchemen betwene two Com-  
nes

nes named Roulle and Sarlatte.  
Now the chiefe Capitayne of the  
frenchemen, was one Peter De-  
Brossy, brother to the wyfe of the  
Dolphine of France this Cap-  
taine made truce with his people afore  
they would fyght agat an oracion  
courageing the after the best wyse  
he coulde and boldened them to fyght  
manfullye the same wyse the  
wode greatlye encouraged to the  
battayle. And when they came  
und mette together they foughte  
longe tyme so that muche people  
were slayne on bothe the sydes.  
Yet at the last God gaue the vic-  
torye to the noble Prince of Sa-  
lerne who had bene in the fild and  
with foure of his men overcame  
frenchemen, so that the most part  
of them were slayne. And manye  
Loides, Gentles, Capitaynes and  
B. iij. gen.

gentil men there taken prisoners  
as hereafter followeth.

¶ The first of all the these Lord of  
the felde of the frenchemen is  
to saye Peter Destroly the Dol-  
phynes brother in lawe whiche is  
wounded in flyng awaye with a  
halfe haerhe & after that is taken.

¶ The Earle George Dax-  
mingo Bressian a Capitayne of  
greate myghte is also taken and  
wounded in the face.

¶ The Earle Hercules his bro-  
ther is also taken the whiche had  
great riches with him.

¶ The Earle John Jacques  
Crullio is also taken.

¶ The Lorde Gonzalo Crul-  
lio Capitayne of all handes & a  
herdes of soldiers is also taken.

¶ The Lorde Cornelius Ben-  
tinella the chefe and lieutenant  
of

of Peter de Brouche is also taken.

The Lord Ipolitus Lieutenant of the Castle of Pittandula is also taken.

The Lord Ipolito Gonzaga Capitaine general of the Lord under Peter de Strolly is also taken.

The Castle of Pittland fore is layne.

The Lord Willes Dillnos eldest sonne of Peter Colona Capitayne was layne fyghtyng.

The Lord Charles his brother is taken.

The Lord Robert de Malate Capitayne is also taken.

The Lord Flaminio Dillno Capitayne is also taken.

The Lord Camillo Dillno Capitayne is also taken.

The Lord de Brouche is also taken.

In taken and sore hurt in his face.  
Yet also is ther taken a man of  
great personage of the house of  
Wistontce of Milaene.

Yet more in Cantarnes woth.  
Dr. Gadarde bearers be also taken.

Yet yet more two hundred Ge-  
tyllmen of the whych the pource  
of them is able to byrge for bys  
Ransome two. M. Crownes.

Here this is it good to be met  
ked þat myghty Armye hath bene  
one to another, where as al these  
gētemē be takē beside those whych  
the bellaine, þ which be yet by kno-  
wen. For there be of the frenche-  
mē slayne to the nōber of xxx. M.  
men besyde those whych be taken  
and those whych be wounded the  
whiche is a greute number. Here  
by maye we well marke that God  
our Lorde is alwayes with the  
right-



righteous, and unto the meane  
betwixt his lowlyng kynred, but  
the proude & the brighteous toyl  
he byng lowly. Therefore let all  
men gettethankes unto the lorde  
for al his benedictes, which he be-  
stowed to all them that feareth him,  
and that it woulde please hym to  
kepe and defende both the Empe-  
roure. With out doubt excellent  
prince King Henry the eight of  
that name the which hath alle a  
great company of people lyving  
now during his enemy  
in the which Iesu pro  
ferre saue  
and hope from all  
enemys.

# **T**he coppye of

the goyng away of the chefe Cap-  
tayne of the Turke called  
Barbarossa, oute of  
france.



fter this Barbarossa, be-  
havede how that the al-  
lantes and Leages of ma-  
ny Prynces, was broken,  
which helde with france, & they  
had forsaken to ayde the frenche  
Kynge, as the Duke of Cleve on  
the one syde, and the Duke of Lo-  
reyne of the other partye, whiche  
was neuer afoze against the fren-  
che Kynge, but because the Kyn-  
ges desyre was to destroy his cos-  
trepy burnyng byllages & townes  
and to byng it in to great pover-  
tye, because the Emperoure shuld  
have

have no lodgynge nor yet fynde any  
bylles there. Therfore I was  
sonlyderynge all this, thought it  
better to holde wyth the Empe-  
roure, than to have thus his coun-  
trei destroyed. And also that the  
Scots nowe on the other syde  
wyng no power to help him as yet.  
Dyng to theyr Linge. Now Bar-  
barossa hearinge in this, thought  
all men falleth of from the fren-  
che kynge, wherfore I will pro-  
vyde for my selfe betimes and get  
me awaye. And so is Barbarossa  
departed out of France & hath  
taken bys wyng to wardes Mur-  
rye, and camped wyth bys peo-  
ple & wyth stronge, & byt ma-  
ny Gallies oute of number last  
wyth great rychesse, Jewellies &  
all manner of treasure, amonge  
whiche were. A lot of best Gallies  
C.ij. that

that the frenche kynge hat  
And oute of the rest of the bel-  
loves that he woulde not have  
him, he tooke oute al the thynges  
that was in them, that woulde do  
him any serpyce as Gonnes, gon-  
pouder, gonstones, moribowes,  
harnes, helmettes, balhardes, &  
suche other lyke ordynaunce for  
warre of all maner sortes of men-  
pows.

And aboue this also this Bar-  
barossa hath taken with hym ma-  
ny prisoners, Lordes & other es-  
tyll men of great bythe amonge  
whiche, wyl, were men of greete  
powre, and hath also taken many  
captaynes, pylowres, with hym  
perforce and agens ther: whiche  
for & whiche ther was made great  
lamentacion on the borders, and  
many a heur hath beene reme-  
mbered

there. And a houre this he hath  
robbed. his. Captaynes and taken  
away with him into Turkeys al  
the people Prisoners that was  
therein. And al this newes came  
to the Prince of Doris, how the  
Turks were gone to see after this  
maner, he sent in al the bad after  
him bys webe John Doris with  
xxx. Gallies, which were ordey-  
ned and appointed wyth all ma-  
ner of Artyllary, gunes shot and  
other weapons great plenty, and  
also men of Armes, to make that  
he shuld not do any hurt or mys-  
chance on the borders of Chastell-  
house which they manfully defend-  
ed. For Ambrosia had taken  
his court and journey thurth the  
kingdome of Cerde.

Thus this Noble Capitayne  
Doris letteth the Turke bys be-  
yngs

ynge any more hurt to Coziken-  
dome, and hath also taken parte  
of hye Calpes, and chased diuers  
of them, wher of the Emperoure  
was very glad with al his Lordes  
and people.

Of thys it is euidentlye to be  
marked that our Lord spghteche  
all wayes for all them that feare  
hym, and turne from al ther wic-  
kednes. For to them that feare  
Hoyde, maye no maner yll chaunce  
but when they come into tempta-  
cion they shalbe deliuered. But  
the wretched and ungodly whiche  
hath hardened theyr hertes as an  
Adamant stone and stopped theyr  
eares because the wolde not hea-  
re the wordes of God theyr Lord,  
whiche he hath sente into all the  
world in plentifully, unto al such  
I saye he sendeth his plagis and  
some



some he scattereth among the he  
then where they be solde and en-  
treated lyke as they were beastes  
and haue great scarfenes both of  
meate, drynke, and clothe. &c.

And some he destroyeth w<sup>th</sup> the  
sword, some w<sup>th</sup> hunger, some w<sup>th</sup>  
pestilence, and after this world,  
they be tormented, w<sup>th</sup> the euer la-  
stinge fyre, as we may se by eui-  
dent tokens, of gods feare ma<sup>ch</sup>  
both that he destroyed the Sodo-  
mytes, and destroyed al the world  
w<sup>th</sup> the water fawe. Doe and his  
chyliden wher shuld be an exam-  
ple to all them that lyue vngodly  
and w<sup>th</sup>oute the feare of God,  
lest they perishe and be destroyed  
as other haue bene bothe of olde  
tyme and now of late dayes in I-  
taly as you haue herde, wher the  
frenche kynge hath lost the more

part of the nobles of hys Realme  
wyth a great number of hys peo-  
ple and Artillery and other ordy-  
nances perceiving to watre, in  
hys Gallies and other treasury  
taken away by Barbarossa for  
the frenche kynge hath loost the  
moost part of his power, thowhe  
which he may wel mark that god  
is angry wyth hym, and hath pu-  
nyshed hym for hys despying of  
hys word and for hys wyched ty-  
pyng, for what a poyntlesse  
peace other wyse that he maketh  
wyth any pryncer is never on his  
party hold nor yet kept. As a part  
you shal heare. For whan the Em-  
peror began his rayne in the ye-  
re of our Lorde a .M. CCCC. lvi.  
the Emperour sent his legat  
to the frenche kynge for to make  
an everlastyng peace between  
them,

them, the which was done consen-  
ted and fully made on bothe par-  
ties and a strong lege was made  
on bothe sydes, whiche was not  
longe kepte of the frencheinge  
as his manner is, to breake all his  
covenantes & to performe none  
as neare as he can, but ment and  
destroyed the Emperours lands &  
townes within short space after  
& destroyed his countreys wher  
he myght or colde & sealed hat to  
worke such mychefe till that the  
Emperoure had taken him priso-  
ner a foore maner, wher many a  
man lost ther lyfe and myght by-  
trouthe murdered and dymaned  
among which the chiefe & strange  
of Trauack loste his lyfe namoure  
Ladomyus Jacis & manye o-  
ther.

And not withstanding that

20. the

the Emperoure hadde hym prys-  
soner, yet wold he not go forth to  
wyn and destroy his lande which  
he might wel haue done yf he had  
woult, and had thereto good occa-  
sion geuen hym of the frenche  
kynge, to haue taken in much of  
hys countrey, the which was the  
cause for hym to do, the lād being  
without a heade and gouernoure.

Butte the Emperoure was so  
good that he (after that he come-  
ned of the matter) was contente  
to heare the treaty of peace the  
xiiij. daye of Januarie the which  
was concludedd at Badajoz in  
Spaine, and about that to make  
the frendshipp more greater he  
geuen hym his owne syster to be  
his wife, trusting that after that  
he shoulde haue euerylastyng peace  
betwene them, duringe theyr li-  
ues

men.

But al this notwithstanding  
he was not longe in Fraunce a-  
gayne but he brake his couena-  
ntes of peace and would not keepe  
hys promes, althoughe he hadde  
bound hymselfe so strongly thereto  
as any man myghte, wherby was  
that he shuld deliuer to the Em-  
perour all the Emperours Lord-  
shippes townes and lande that he  
with held in Apulia, Cecilia, Lo-  
bardie, Burgon, Flaunders, Ne-  
tolle and Boyniche, upon al wher-  
the couenauntes he receaved the  
Sacramente and made a solow  
oother, that he shuld performe the  
and suffer every pynce to enioye  
hys owne lande by hym selfeably  
all which he neuer performed, but  
shortlye after in the yere of oure  
Lorde a D. D. cc. lxxviii. the. xxii.

D. H. says

day of January þ frenche kynge  
sent þys Legate to Burgois in  
Spayne wher the Emperoure  
was that same tyme & hath made  
þyng ther despaynte proclaiming  
open warre agaynst the Empe-  
roure bothe to fyre and sword, w  
much wytefull and pynfulle wo-  
des thretenyng hym greuouslye  
to the which the Emperoure an-  
swered as here after fo-  
loweth.

It doth not make me a lytel to  
muel, but much aboute measure  
to wnder þ your lord my prisoner  
somtyme was wyl thus begynne  
a newe warre agens me, the whi-  
che I thoughte full lytell that he  
woulde haue done. It is also a  
straunge thyng to me, to heare  
nowe this despaynte, sayng that  
he warred wth me moore then .vi.  
yeares



peeres continually without any  
brypaunce sendynge. Also he kno-  
wethe what answer I sente to  
him by his Legat that was with  
me and how I answered to him  
so reasonable that all men maye  
perceave that no faulte is in me.

For after the consyderacion of  
the conclusion and agremente  
we made at Madryd, is very ma-  
ny of my subiectes taken priso-  
ners and let them in his Gallies  
agaynst all truthe and promyses  
made to the contrary, for whiche  
cause sake I have taken agayne  
of his people prisioners, nowe if  
he wyll belyue my people free, I  
shall also belyue his wythoute  
any fayle to sende the home agayne.

Let your Highnes his Legat  
what answer I made hym at  
Granatch, and be that well yn-  
dubed

that I haue done muche better,  
then I had promysed to hym at  
Madrylen.

And after that the Emperour  
had spoken these wordes he com-  
maunded to hys Secretary that  
he shoulde be well entreated, and  
they shoulde be broughte to theyr  
lodgyng and that they shoulde care  
for theyr aunswere, whych thyng  
they dyd. Now to consider the ge-  
tle answer of so noble an Emper-  
our to hys enemyes spiteful and  
proude wordes, manye men maye  
learne to refrayne themselves from  
folyshe hastynes and rash iudge-  
ment, by this man being so by in  
degree a myghtye of poure, hauing  
so great a cause, and yet doth recei-  
uence good for all but no doubt  
therbe many men that be muche  
more prouder of hart then they  
nobles

noble Emperoure, wherby he  
is beged for every trifle, the Lord  
give to all such better grace.

Now whyle that the Legat tary-  
ed for hys answer, came unto  
hym the Emperours chescell Se-  
cretary named M. John Fleming  
and deliuered to hym in wytyng  
hys full and sufficient answer  
layeng heare is the ful answer,  
go and shewe it to your Kyng  
where in he shall playnlye see that  
he doth fare otherwyle wyth hys  
wordes, the he byd promys to hys  
wordes at Coleten and Madryll  
And shewe hym that from the be-  
gyninge of hys Kyngedome he  
neuer ceased from warre to shed  
the Christen blood moost bright-  
ly.

Now when al thys came to the  
frenche Kyng and had receyved the  
answers

answers of the Emperoure; he  
was exceeding full of wrath  
and anger therat, so that incontin-  
ent he began a newe to warre  
vpon the Emperour in the yea-  
re of oure Lorde a 100. 3. xxviii.  
causing his see robbers and other  
to do all the myschefe the coulde  
both by water and by lande.

And when the Emperour sawe  
this he dyd his best to myghtstand  
him & to preserve his poure sub-  
iectes and because he wold stoppe  
his tyranie that p Christen bloud  
shuld not be shedde, he sente to the  
frenche kynge to haue peace and  
truse, saying he had wylt the chal-  
lenged bloud long I thought, wher  
fore he prayed him of truse, which  
the frenche kynge graunted at p  
laste, and so the truse was procla-  
med the first daye of July Anno.  
1511.

1511. 12. 20. 1511. for. 1511. 12. 20. 1511.  
Not longe after thys the French  
Kynge made alliance with the  
Venetians; to the effect they shoulde  
also be hurtfull and noysome to  
the Emperour; & had consented, &  
agreed to gether; to be leage & ar-  
mies, whiche was in the yere of  
our Lorde 1511. because  
they wolde dyue the Emperours  
oute of Italye. But God dyd or-  
derne it other wyse, for theyr hole  
Army was destroyed; some tho-  
wse pestilence dyed; another  
part were slayne among whiche  
was the Lorde Lotreche theyr  
Chiefest Captayne and Lorde of  
the hole Armye, wth the many of  
ther getyl mē so that very fewe  
escaped agayne in to France: Thus  
was the frenchemen with alchem  
that take ther payes; most cru-

**C.** melfully

metulysse destrye yddes, wherby  
menne maye well marke it was  
no nother but the verye plague of  
God for theye wyched Imagina-  
tions.

When the frenche kynge sawe  
thys he held hym more styll the  
to sooze, and consented to haue  
peace and quietnes, wher upon  
frenche kynges Mother came to  
Cameryke. An. Diii. M. D. xxiij.  
Whose name was Lubonica, and  
met ther wythe the Emperours  
Aunte Lady Margre, and there  
was moued on both sydes manye  
warty and difficulte matters  
so at the last the concluded on both  
sydes to haue peace, whiche was  
proclaimed in Cameryke, the vii  
daye of August a M. D. xxiij.  
Now men hoped that this pe-  
ce shuld continue and not be bro-  
ken



then for as much as the French  
Kynge whether had consented  
thereto and was partly cause there  
of. But with in short space ther  
after that is to saye in Anno. MD.  
LXXV. when the Emperoure  
was purposed to go warre againe  
the Turke, he thinkinge the pea  
ce should neuer be broken agayne  
betwene the French kynge and  
him, and also preparinge all thing  
es for his Journey thitherward  
to fight agaynst the Turke the  
utter enemye of al Chyristendome,  
and to deliuer the Chyisten pry  
soners whiche were in his handes  
most cruelly handled, wher by  
the Emperoure takinge his Jour  
ney from Spayne towardes A  
frica, for to putte the Turke to  
flight and so to be dyd and man the  
whole Kingdome of Tunis and

C.ii.

pus

put Warburton to flight & which  
it the most Tyrante that euer  
was to the Christen people.

The French kynge marchyng  
that the Emperour was farre off  
out of his lande, he falslyd and  
disceypt to declare that lare by  
which in him, rayled a great Army  
and toke his iourney towardes  
Italy and toke the towne Genua  
with much land, and many oþer  
townes he destroyed with the con-  
crepes rounde aboute them, and  
burnte Sauoye. The Emperour  
hearyng this, w incontynente  
all speede come backe into Italy  
dane the kynge out with all his  
Army. And he made all his ship-  
pen in a rebynes with all other ap-  
paraylls to be agayn the next  
Sommer, to let agayne upon the  
Turke, the which the French kynge  
had

letted many tymes to saye that the  
Emperours know full that there  
was a great leage betweene the  
Kynge and the Church, agaynst  
hym and all Christendome.

What shuld a man saye to this  
wretched Kynge, whome the Bys-  
shop of Rome calleth the mooste  
Christen Kynge, but his beades  
declare hym to be the mooste un-  
Christen Kynge, lyke as the Bys-  
shoppe of Romes wordes declare  
hym to be very Antechriste. For  
these two, that is to saye the wretched  
Kynge and the Bysshop of Rome  
hath taken vpo them the name of  
Christen Rulers, but yet they be  
nomen mooste agaynst Christen  
doctrine and his docthe then these  
men are. But the booke of wysdome  
sayeth. Eccle. xij. The chyldren  
of the kingdome are abhominable  
C. iij. chyl-

schyden: and so are they that be  
ye company with the vngodlye.  
Thus the french kynge hath done  
wychedly to forsake his God, and  
hath haynely Imagyned to trust  
vnto the Turke for helpe & ayde,  
and hath not rather turned hym  
from his wyched wayes and doe-  
des, vnto the almyghty God, for  
the man is blessed in deade that  
hath his hope and trust ouerly in  
God the Lorde of all Lordes, and  
kyng of all kynges, for a kyng is  
not helped ouerly by his great po-  
wer, & a strong man is not deli-  
uered by his strengthe, for it is god  
that geueth victory. Therefore cur-  
sed is that man that putteth his trust  
in any man or in any creature. But  
blessed & happy is that man, whose hel-  
pe is in God of Jacob, and whose  
hope standeth vpon that Lord his god.

Rom

o) I shoulde to p[ro]ceede forth. The  
Emperour then shoulde p[ro]ceede  
in the yeare a .15. .15. p[ro]ceede  
to Rome in the .15. .15. p[ro]ceede  
to the holy Sacrament, and  
the state of all p[ro]ceede men  
also gawe them food and ryche  
gysse both golde and sylver  
and the emperour and the  
goodness of the emperour. And  
the more after the Emperour  
came before the fawchit Embass  
Mour and Mignat and hath spake  
this wordes followinge openly  
that all men shoulde here and  
believe and knowe of a fawchit  
that was not knowne, hold that  
I have alwayes spoken and labo-  
red for peace, and quietnes that  
we shoulde be of one mynde and  
tendone togerther, and that ther  
shoulde be no warre amonge us  
Christen.

Children, but that we shalde al co-  
gather warre wth the Turke the  
enemy of our Lorde Iesu Christ.  
And it is also well knowne howe  
that this fraunres the frenche  
king, hath bene alwaies forward  
and overtaunt, byngs all wayes  
his mother against me nor against  
my forefathers, but craft and dis-  
simulacib, as agaynst Maximilian  
Emperour of Austrie, to whom  
he neuer kept any promises that he  
made to hym. For Maximilian  
last wordes werethese, when that  
he made peace the last tyme wth  
the frenche king: Behold sayth  
he this I knowe I leaue the tyme &  
I have made peace wth him, the  
whiche neuer kepte any of his  
promises.

Also it is well knowen, howe that  
he dyd breake his promises at Ma-  
neg



plex and at sundrie contrarye  
to hye othe and couenauntes.  
and what confederation and al-  
liance that he hath made w<sup>th</sup> the  
Turke, and howe he ayded hym  
when we were w<sup>th</sup> the our greate  
Army in Hungary, where as God  
hath givē us great victory, so we  
put to flight an exceeding greate  
number of Turkes, and also slew  
many of them. And so I bespree  
the eyes of hym prapenge him  
earnestly, that he wold helpe and  
ayde me, as all Christen Princes  
dutie is. To drive the Turke out  
of Christendome, and help and de-  
fende the poore Christen, from his  
cruel tyranny. And so he made me  
an answer that it was not pos-  
sible for hym to helpe or ayde me  
any thinge, because of his greate  
oppression that he hath had.

¶ The

The second tyme I haue desired  
him of his ayde and helpe against  
the Turke, to the whiche he made  
aunsweere agayne, that he coude  
not in so short tyme deliuer such  
a great Armye. The thyrde tyme,  
yet ones agayne when I shoulde  
journey to Tunis I prayed hi to  
lend me some of his shippes, & he ma-  
de aunsweere that he mighte not do so  
because he was at peace & tyned  
to Barbarossa & became together  
frendes. And aboue this I gat cer-  
teyne letters that was taken, which  
came fro Barbarossa to the Freche  
King & which I haue yet in posse.

And all this hath he done be-  
cause he woulde haue Mylaine.  
Yet neuerthelesse I deliuered his  
Chyldren that were pledges for  
hym, francke and free because he  
shulde neuer desyre agayne anye

cytye

tytell to Wyllane but he conten-  
ted that I myght quietly kepe it  
wolye Healy and florence.

And because none shuld thin-  
ke that I have consented to do  
this out of my leate, he knoweth  
how that I am more than .x.  
thousand men of warre before  
Wyllane, for to helpe a king to hye  
hynde agayne which was dy-  
uen person therunto, I shuld not  
I have bene able to have brought  
forth people to many men of Wy-  
llane to defende my selfe wth all  
thoys he goddys helpe. And ther-  
fore I saye. If it be so that the  
frenche kynge wyl pope to man-  
ke Camp agaynst Camp wep-  
ned or unwepned by land or by  
see that we may reue it together I  
am and shalbe alwayes ready to  
performe it, because that so shal

I. W. DU

bruyghtroukenes sake no moo is  
exmple o innocent Chylde blood  
shuld be spylle. And because he  
shulde take heare in good counsaile,  
o make his answers discretely,  
therfore I gyue hym. xx. dayes  
truse. And with the tyme I make an  
ende sayeng ones, twyse o thryse,  
peace, peace, peace I desyre. From  
that tyme forth the frenche kynge  
began agayne to burne, robbe, o  
destroie the Emperours land o  
pryncipally t Duke dome of Swe-  
uoye, o so fone as the Emperours  
hard that, he sente hym martyrs  
forth withal, agayne into his la-  
de, o both abmoos marred and o  
stroyed al Wyndesore, and toke o  
towne Gussen, and Heilbrunne and  
lychowe burnte the Towne of  
sint Poule, and murthered al  
that was therein. And lychowe

got the Emperoure Bonifrike  
burnt all the Colonne, and wente  
from thence to German, to gyue as-  
saute therto but when the frenche  
kynge perceyued that his lande  
wente thus to wrache was de-  
stroyed, knowynge that the Em-  
peroure was a gentyl pryncer and  
easy to entreate, despyed of hym  
trause, because he warte shulde fea-  
se incontinent, the whiche he ob-  
tayne, for the Shuldysars were  
sent home incontinens and trause  
proclamedde, thosame the whiche  
many noble men despyng and  
prayinge that ther myghte a pea-  
ce be made, whiche was conclu-  
ded at Venus so strong that men  
thought it would neuer haue be-  
ne broken, but a contynued for e-  
uer, wher vppon the Emperours  
made and prepared al thynges re-  
dye

dye to set a trewe upon the Turke  
both by water and by lande, then  
lyng now that he had surely pea-  
ce soj euer wth the frenchlyng.

But the wond carriede yet a  
geane contraye, for the frenche-  
lyngs sought wth great dylyge  
ce to begyn a hewe warre agayn  
and secretly concluded wth dy  
uers prynces and specially wth  
Duke of Cleve agayn the Em-  
perour whō he had brought ther  
to wth his flatterye & fayre pro-  
mysses, and made hym to byngs  
in suddenlye bys warrys into  
Biband, whiche dyd there much  
harms thowme a Caprayne that  
they had named Martyn of Rol-  
sen, whiche thoughte to destruye  
much of the Emperours lande.  
But God whych defendeth alway  
as the ryghteous, hath broken al  
the



the aliances that was made and  
conspired against the Emperour  
so that now they that were the  
frenche kynges frendes haue lytill  
poure to helpe hym and somme be  
become hys enemyes.

Of the which nōber the great  
Turke was one, w<sup>h</sup> whome he had  
made the moost wyched & vngod-  
lyest cōfederatōe & euer was hard  
beyng betwene an Heathen Ty-  
raunt & one & hath takē vpon him  
to be the masse Christen Kyng.

Therfore I feare & the curse of  
God hangeth ouer hym and hys  
realme which is spokē by the pro-  
phet (sayeng.) Woe be vnto them  
that go downe into Egypte, sea-  
kyngs for helpe of the Heathen, &  
trust in horses, and comfort them-  
selues in Chariottes, because they  
be many, and in horsemen, because  
be

they be hasty & strange. But they  
regard not the holy one of Israel  
nocher do they seake helpe & com-  
fort of hyme þe is þe almyghty god.

¶ Therfore let vs al that wyl be  
Christen people, pray together to  
our Lord God, þe wyl preserve  
the noble Emperour & our moost  
victorious kynge, w all ther noble  
Captaynes and Soldiars w all  
other theyr subiectes that it wyl  
please þe I praye God to gyue the  
victory ouer ther enemyes, þe we  
may haue a speddy ende of þe warre  
and þe we maye lyeue in peace & rest  
at the dayes of our lyfe after, and  
also al Christendome the whiche  
graunt to vs the father, Sonne  
and holy Ghost. So be it.

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1545-

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